THALLA-S-POSSARL

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DTH AVENUE THEATRE—2:30—Natural Gas.
14TH-5T. THEATRE—2 and 8—The Still Alarm.

4TH-4VE. AND 19TH-8T.—Gettysburg.

DTH AVE. AND 19TH-ST.—day and evening—Society

American Artists.

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Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1888

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign -- Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, is suffering from pleurisy; his condition is serious. The German Emperor passed a good day: his fever was lower and his general condition was improved. Mr. Mahlon Sands was thrown from his horse in Rotten Row, yesterday, and injured so that he died. = Professor Leon Levi, the economic writer, is dead. ____ A National League meeting at Sligo, yesterday condemned the

ate: Mr. Voorhees apologized for his unparliamentary conduct in the Ingalls debate; Mr. Palmer made an apology for recent utterances; the Forfeiture bill was debated. === House: A letter from ex-Congressman A. S. Hewitt, explaining his position in the O'Donnell case, was read, and speeches were made by Messrs. Bryce, Woodburn, and Brumm; the debate on the Mills bill was con-

Domestic.-The Local Option bill was defeated in the Assembly at Albany, by 53 to 61; the Senate bill appropriating \$500,000 for canal im-Provements passed the Assembly; the Brundage Tax bill was lost in the Assembly. —— Republican delegates, instructed for Alger, were chosen at Grand Rapids, Michigan. - Republican delegates, uninstructed, were chosen in convention at lited by his friends with the ability to carry Wis-Concord, N. H. == The captain and crew of consin. Mr. Vilas has attained a reputation as the steamer Eureka were landed safely at Phila-an orator in some parts of the West by the great of the justness of his remarks were the Stand-The accounts of General Ewing, disbursing clerk of the Judiciary Department, are said to be several thousand dollars short. ====

City and Suburban .- N. W. T. Hatch, a preminent and popular broker, found dead with his and Mrs. Scofield's house, in West Twentieth-st.; in the Senate- would make him Mr. Cleveland's skull crushed by a fall in the back yard of Mr. the couple arrested, but released on parole. The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings accepted the presidency of the Union Theological Seminary; thirty-three young ministers graduated. - Nonresident delegates to the General Conference voted out of that body. ____ Delegates chosen from this city to the Republican State and Congress District Conventions. = Eleven jurors secured in - the Kerr trial. - It was decided to hold the convention of the State Republican League at Saratoga on July 10. ___ In the Stewart will case, J. Henry Work continued his testimony. - Hughes, " the Lepper," took the lead in the six days' go-as-you-please match. —— The boxes for the Wallack benefit performance were sold at auction, the premiums averaging over \$100. Stocks lower under pressure of speculative sales and closed only steady at near the lowest

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Slightly warmer, with rain. Temperature yesterday; Highest: 58 degrees; lowest, 58; average 55 3-4.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

In the Assembly yesterday the death-blow was given to the Brundage Tax bill, which had nothing to commend it and the opposition to which was so strong that no small degree of hardihood would have been required to pass it in the face of clearly expressed public opinion. The bill was a mistake in conception and its enactment would have meant an outrageous invasion of private rights. Happily this danger is

The State Senate has acted wisely in defeating the bill authorizing the leasing of five-acre plots of State lands in the Adirondack forest. It is a matter of supreme interest to the people at large that the forests should be preserved from encroachments of all kinds. In the hands of wise commissioners this bill might not have proved a source of serious danger; but it gave large powers to these officials and opened the way for grave abuses. Its defeat is a cause for congratulation.

Two Republican State Conventions to choose delegates to the National Convention were held yesterday-one in the East and one in the West. The delegates from Michigan will go to Chicago pledged to do all in their power to promote the candidacy of ex-Governor Alger. In the New-Hampshire Convention no instructions were given, and so far as is known the delegates have no deeply rooted preference for any candidate. Our dispatch from Concord says that they are inclined to follow the lead of this State, which they rightly regard as the decisive battle ground of the campaign

Harmony marked the Republican primary elections last evening, with a single exception of no great importance. Two sets of delegater were elected-one for the State Conventies which will send four delegates-at-large to

District conventions which meet on Friday evening and choose two delegates each to the National Convention. Little was made known regarding the preferences of the men selected, but Friday night will disclose how this city is to be represented in the nominating body and how the delegates stand.

That the Rev. Dr. Hastings has reconsidered his decision regarding the presidency of the Union Theological Seminary will rejoice the heart of every friend and well-wisher of that institution. When elected in February he felt that with the duties of his professorship he could not undertake the additional cares of the presidency. The work has now been made easier for him, and the announcement of his acceptance was a joyful feature of the anniversary exercises last night.

Mr. Voorhees made what he called an apology in the Senate yesterday. He expressed regret at having used improper language on the floor of that body, but he did it in a half-hearted way and with the air of a schoolboy who has been caught disobeying his teacher. The apology clearly due from Mr. Voorhees was not forthcoming. He was guilty of applying to Senator Ingalls, last week, such epithets as "a great liar and a dirty dog." Did the Indiana Senator withdraw these words? Not a bit of it. After waiting a whole week, during which his fellow Senators showed remarkable forbearance in not summoning him before them and demanding a retraction, he comes into the Senate and makes the briefest and most colorless statement possible-a statement which has not in any measure atoned for his gross violation of decency and his thrusting of the language of the bar-room or the gutter into the Senate of the United States.

A SMALL JOB.

The only duty of the National Democratic Convention, which meets in St. Louis in four weeks, will be to choose a candidate for Vice-President. This seems a small matter to bring several thousand men together from all parts of the country, but there is, in reality, nothing else for the Convention to do. Mr. Cleveland's renomination is a matter of course; first, because everybody else is dead; second, because he has put more of his men into Government places than any other President we ever had; thirdly, because, even if the party had any other leader, it would never do to set aside the first Democratic President in twenty-four years. It would be equivalent to admitting that the country should go back to Republican rule. These are reasons enough, though there are plenty more. The platform is equally well marked out. Mr. Cleveland must be nominated on his own free-trade message, however little the Democratic Protectionists of Pennsylvania and the South may like it. So that, if it were not for the necessity of nominating some one for the office which John Adams declared to be the most insignificant ever devised by man, the Convention would not need to meet at all.

There are many candidates for this second place. One of the more prominent has been Governor Gray, of Indiana, whose position in a central State seemed to make it something more than a possibility that the Democratic ticket would be made up, for the fourth successive time, from New-York and Indiana. But ex-Senator McDonald has gone so far as to make a fierce public protest, declaring that Governor Gray could not carry his own State. This must hurt him. "Old Saddlebags" has not been able to get the right office for himself, but he must have force enough left to keep some other people out. This is not a noble attitude, but it is often an effectual one. General Black, the Commissioner of Pensions, has been pushing himself forward as a candidate for a long time, but his success in rendering himself ridiculous will hardly recommend him to the Convention. Of the numerous candidates talked of, perhaps the most conspicuous now is Mr. Vilas, who is credlength and complexity of his sentences, and the ard Oil trust and the Borax trust. It was at saccharine quality of his adjectives. He now holds a powerful place, and, if he would resign it, in order to become Vice-President, it could only be in the hope that his eloquence-which he would never have the opportunity to exhibit political heir. Why not nominate Voorhees? The Indiana

Senator is a good deal troubled just now because his war record is misunderstood. Why not give him this wide opportunity to explain it? Why not make Voorhees's War Record one of the issues of the campaign? No member of the Senate has a greater affection for those veterans of the late war who are still able to get to the polls than the Indiana Senator. His speeches are warm with devotion to them. Why not nominate him, and let the veterans hear their friend upon the stump? He can recount his many services to "A. Lincoln's dogs" during the war. He is from Indiana, the central and pivotal State of the West, as New-York is of the East. He is popular with his party, and represents it fairly in all respects. Many striking uses could be made during the campaign of incidents of his career. Democrats who fought in the Union Army could wear pretty campaign collars marked, "A. Lincoln-his dog." The clubs could call themselves Knights of the Golden Circle. It would be picturesque. So let it be Cleveland and Voorhees.

FACTS ABOUT THE IRISH VOTE. It is very amusing to find our neighbor, "The Evening Post," squirming over a plain statement of facts respecting the Irish vote. Like the light-fingered American correspondents of London journals, it has made a practice of misrepresenting the relations of political parties with the main body of voters of that race, and does not want to be interrupted. It is very careful to suppress the essential fact that the Democratic party, with which it is now intimately connected, has systematically courted the Irish vote since the slavery days, and with the exception of the National contest of 1884 has invariably monopolized it. While it never wearies of denouncing the Republican party for welcoming Irish support in that year, it studiously refrains from condemning its own party for its servile conduct in dealing with that race then as well as during the last thirty years. Never were Democratic efforts to secure the Irish vote more conspicuous than in 1884. O'Donovan Rossa and his gang of Fenian desperadoes were welcomed as available auxiliaries in the campaign for Cleveland and reform. McSweeny was imported from Ireland to swing around the circle in doubtful States and to entertain political audiences with a series of monstrous lies about Mr. Blaine's relations to the suspects. The most desperate expedients were adopted by Democratic managers to prevent a general stampede of the Irish to the Republican party, the Burchard circulars being peddled at the doors of Roman Catholic churches on the Sunday before the election. Our neighbor never ventures to refer to any of these notorious facts. As a Democratic organ it wants every Irish vote that can be had for its party, but it

Chicago; the other to the various Congressional | ing Patrick Ford's method of conducting the Irish agitation in 1883. We dare say it will find other articles of the same strain if it looks further, as well as a long series in denunciation of the vagaries and excesses of O'Donovan Ressa, the chief apostle of dynamite and one of the principal Irish advocates of President Cleveland's election. Mr. Ford, after championing the Irish cause with great ability and collecting enormous sums of money for legitimate political agitation made a serious mistake in 1883, and merited the criticism which he received. That he fully appreciates his error of judgment is shown by the scrupulous pains now taken by "The Irish World" to sustain Mr. Parnell's policy and to advocate patience and moderation in the American councils of the National League. With Mr. Ford's record as an agitator we are not concerned. When he has deserved censure in these columns he has received it and will again. It is with the ideas recently expressed in an interview on the political situation that we have been dealing, and with nothing else. He asserts that it is an evil thing to have the Irish vote cast solidly for the Democratic party as it was before 1884, and that it will be a great gain for the country if that vote can be divided in 1888 between the parties. This is true. Mr. Ford is a good American when he denounces 'solid voting" of races, nationalities and creeds, and urges men of Irish birth to come out of the Democratic party where they have been for years and support a Republican candidate who represents American principles and sympathies. Of course, it suits the purposes of our neigh-

bor to intimate that we accept the dynamite propaganda as "essentially American" in idea, and that prominence is given to Mr. Ford as the author of flendish ravings," The campaign is approaching and the wheels of reform journalism are already trundling in the ruts of partisan mendacity. The facts of a plain matter cannot, however, be clouded by misrepresentation. The Irish vote ought not to be cast in one mass for President Cleveland, as it has been for other Democratic candidates for the Presidency. It should be divided between the parties; and in that event we are confident that Irish intelligence will be found in 1888 as in 1884 on the side of the Republican party and protection, and Irish ignorance and crime on the side of Cleveland and English free-trade.

CLEVELAND'S POLICY BANKRUPTS DEMOCRAT.

Nearly forty years of probity, enterprise and success as a merchant made the name of W. T. Coleman so honored on the Pacific Coast that The New-York Sun' has been recommending him as the best possible Democratic candidate for President of the United States. Then the mere proposal of a Democratic Tariff bill put the firm of W. T. Coleman & Co. into bankruptey. A third of its assets was borax properties of unquestioned value, and it is stated that arrangements had been nearly completed for realizing \$2,000,000 on these alone, a sum apparently sufficient to cover all liabilities of the firm. But when the Mills bill proposed to put borax on the free list, the negotiation was defeated, it became impossible to realize at any price, and the firm failed. How many other enterprising firms are there, headed by influential men of both parties, whose very existence this bill threatens. How many new and promising fron establishments at the South, how many lumber producers in the far Northwest, how many wool growers in Texas and other Western States, how many woollen and cotton manufacturers in the East, how many brass, pottery and other producers, are brought to think of ruin as possible by the support which a Democratic President and the Democratic party are giving to this bill for the promotion of foreign interests?

Five months ago, when the President devoted his annual message to an argument for free trade, he tried to justify his policy on the plea that oppressive trusts grow up under the existing tariff. Among the half dozen illustrations to which his friends pointed as evidence not only controlled by Democrats, but concerned a product in no way affected by duties on imports. Now it comes out that a distinguished Democrat, Mr. Coleman, was the principal owner of the borax properties, and that this combination, by the President called pernicious. was affected by the tariff; in fact, the existence of the industry in this country depended upon the tariff so completely that a mere threat of removal of duties has sent the chief owner into bankruptcy. But why should Mr. Mills or President Cleveland be blamed? They did not know where the bill would strike fatal blows, and probably did not care. To them theories were everything; the bankruptcy of American

enterprises counted for nothing. Now comes the Mugwump "Times" and reiterates the plea that the Republican minority in Congress has no business to resist the destruction of American industries until it can agree upon some Tariff bill which, being in a minority, it knows it cannot pass. One is at loss for fitting words in which to characterize so impudent a claim. When the Republicans are intrusted with charge of the Government, they will know how to reduce taxation, as they have greatly reduced it already, without destroying industry. Until then it is their right and duty to vote against measures which break down home industry. The responsibility of originating a measure not disloyal in its tendency and character belongs to the party which the people have intrusted with power, and the amazing incapacity of that party, for this or any other public service, is a daily disgrace to the Mugwamp traitors who clothed it with power to ruin American industries.

THAT " POPULAR UPRISING " FOR GRACE. Was there a great "popular uprising" for William R. Grace in 1884? Why cert'nly there was. Who says no? If any, speak, for him has Samuel Palmer, of Long Island, offended. The affidavit which Samuel has prepared and which was published in THE TRIB-UNE of Tuesday is conclusive on that point. Seen by the white light beating upon it from the affidavit, the "popular uprising" for Grace vividly recalls John B. Gough's story of the popular uprising for William Sampson.

William resided in a Western town that was several sizes smaller than his consuming ambition for notoriety. One evening a great meeting was held which was attended by nearly everybody in the town that was anybody. Half a dozen distinguished speakers from a distance were listened to to the delight of the multitude. But as each one finished and took his seat, and before the next one could be introduced, a tall man in the rear of the hall sprang to his feet and vigorously called for "Sampson! Sampson!! William Sampson!!!" At length, toward the end of the evening, the chairman arose and remarked, "Mr. Brown, whom we all hoped to hear from, is unavoidably absent. But judging from the repeated calls for Mr. Sampson, I conclude that there is a popular uprising in his behalf. I therefore have the pleasure of inviting Mr. Sampson to address you." Samp-

desirous of listening to Mr. Sampson that this is Mr. Sampson who is now awaiting an opportunity to begin." "Not much that ain't Sampson," replied the tall man looking incredulously toward the stage, "that's the cuss that gave me a dollar afore the meetin' began to

holler for Sampson." The subsequent relations of Mr. Sampson and the tall man were understood to have been strained. The character of the relations now existing between Mr. Grace and the man from Long Island who deposes in regard to the true inwardness of the "popular uprising" of 1884 can only be guessed at.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Of the 169 Democrats in the House, 100 voted to pass without debate or amendment the River and Harbor bill appropriating over \$20,000,-000. Only 20 voted against it and 49 were absent. Of the 152 Republicans in the House, 60 voted for the bill, 49 voted against it and 43 were absent. The other affirmative vote was cast by a Labor member, Mr. Hopkins, of Vir-

ginia. It is only six years since a bill appropriating about \$2,000,000 less than this was passed in a Republican House, and was denounced by the entire Democratic party as a most infamous swindle. The feeling of the people about it was shown in the defeat of a surprisingly large proportion of the members who had supported the measure, and in the election of a Democratic House. The same party which then shouted 'Turn the rascals out' now casts 100 votes for and only 20 against a bill in every respect worse and more dishonest, a bill appropriating more money, a bill so disgracefully sectional that if there were no other reason it ought to be defeated on that account alone. It is hard to see how the insincerity of the Democratic party could be more convincingly shown.

The 60 Republicans who voted for this measure will answer to their own constituents. Their plea will be that the bill contained greatly needed appropriations for public works of local importance, so that they did not feel at liberty to defeat it because of the multitude of swindles it also contained. That is exactly the excuse which was made by the Democrats for those Democratic members who supported the bill of six years ago; the Republican party controlled the committee, they said, and was responsible for putting all sorts of rascalities into the bill, and they were obliged to vote for it or to defeat appropriations which they considered meritorious. Now the Democrats have the committee, and have crammed the bill full of thefts, and the Republican members who vote for it will say with truth that they could not make the measure an honest or decent one, and were compelled to defeat it as a whole or to vote for it. The excuse did not seem to Republican voters entirely satisfactory when Democratic members urged it, but perhaps its merits will now

be more apparent. The objection to this bill is not that it appropriates a large sum of public money to useful public works. The apprepriations of that sort are not as large as they ought to be. The objection is that the bill contains hundreds of swindles for political purposes only; appropriations for creeks and shallows where no commerce exists. On that ground alone the measure is condemned. and the party responsible for it will be called to answer.

PIERRE LORILLARD ON TURF ABUSES. The interview with Pierre Lorillard which THE TRIBUNE printed on Tuesday should set every friend of the turf thinking. Mr. Lorillard was the most generous supporter the American turf ever had. He bred race horses and raced them on the largest and most liberal scale. He won the greatest prizes of his time, both here and abroad, and yet he never looked on racing as a source of revenue. Of course he would have been gratified if the results each year had shown a satisfactory return upon his large investments in breeding and racing thoroughbreds, but he was not seeking for profit or going into the matter as a money-making enterprise, and the truth was that each year his expenditures were much heavier than his receipts. His Rancocas colors won more lustre and distinction for American thoroughbreds and American racing stables than any others ever seen on this side of the ocean. His winning of the Derby and the St. Leger, the two greatest races of the world, with an American-bred colt, Iroquois, will never be forgotten by turfmen. When Americans think of these things, when they consider the splendid example set by Mr. Lorillard to all his rivals in liberality, in uprightness, in seeking for the highest and the best in the clearest and straightest ways the turf could afford, they must admit that he speaks with

authority on everything connected with racing. He has fully made up his mind, as every one not narrow, prejudiced, stubborn or perverse must do, that bookmaking is the most serious curse and evil with which the American turf is afflicted. It is the source and spring of all the worst abuses that defile and degrade it. When Mr. Lorillard denounced in scathing terms the fraudulent combinations among the bookmakers to prevent the success of the best horses and to plunder the pockets of the public, he did not go a bit too far, nor was he in the least too emphatic. The only safety for racing in this country is for the jockey clubs to rid their tracks of the unscrupulous plotters who corrupt trainers and jockeys, who bribe stable boys. who succeed in getting horses drugged or improperly watered or fed, and by every device that ingenious trickery and villany can invent

defraud owners and the public. The audacity of these robbers of the turf. many of whom are living in luxury on the proceeds of frand, is shown by their efforts through lobbyists at Albany to get the Finn bill passed. This is an infamous measure, drawn up and pushed in the interests of city pool-rooms and the vilest class of bookmakers. There is nothing to excuse it. It had its origin in fraud and is urged by the lowest and most corrupt elements. No legislator should be misled as to the nature and purposes of the Finn bill. Anyone who supports it might as well favor a bill for the protection of pickpockets; and yet the pool-room men and their allies are boasting that they will get it through the Legislature. It cannot be that such a combination of thieves will succeed in deluding the members of the Assembly and the Senate and in putting a measure designed wholly for evil and robbery on the statute-book.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the company owning the Fresh Pond crematory showed that during the last quarter it made a considerable profit. In two years and a half, 186 bodies have been incinerated. This is a remarkable exhibit. considering how new the movement is, and what prejudices are to be overcome. In England they are still counting on their fingers the total numher of incinerations since Sir Henry Thompson first broached the subject, more than ten years ago.

Mayor Hewitt said a certain applicant wasn't fit to keep a saloon because he called a man a liar. Query, how many men are there in Congress who aren't fit to keep saloons?

strives persistently to impose upon public credulity by making a great uprear about "Blaine's dynamite brigade" and the immorality of Republican overtures to Irish voters.

Our neighbor is unduly excited over the discovery of an article in The Tribune condemn
of the being urged a little, came modestly ing that his abashed ex-Mayor Crace by show-bistory of the world as presented in its columns.

Son, after being urged a little, came modestly ing that his amusing revelations respecting the Citizens' movement in 1884 were based on affidavits in his possession. One of these produced as a sample will probably act as a sedative if the Peruvian diplomatist still cherishes a hope of returning in triumph to the City Hall. It

silence. "I would inform my friend who is so | comes from the lumber yard which sent so powerful a delegation to the Academy of Music in behalf of its owner and proprietor, W. R. Grace. Now let us hear from the County Democracy gas-house which ably seconded the lumber yard in its arduous labors for municipal reform.

Mr. Fuller was one of Vallandigham's apologists during War time. That would not be a serious offence in Mr. Cleveland's judgment. The Pres ident was not a very robust War Democrat himself in those days.

president of Columbia College was unexpected at this time, although the state of his health gave warning that it could not be long delayed. Dr. Barnard has just entered his eightieth year, and has earned by a lifetime of arduous and useful labor the right to some repose. A record of sixty years as a teacher is rare, and one surely to be held in high honor. The last twenty-four years of this period have been spent in the service of Columbia College. Previous to that time, Dr. Barnard, though of New-England birth, and a graduate of Yale, passed most of his active life in connection with Southern colleges, and was strenuous and energetic in promoting all the educational needs of that section. Under his long administration, Columbia College, while maintaining its conservative traditions, has made great progress and kept and improved its place among the leading colleges of the country. For the services he has rendered he will long be held in grateful remembranca. The choice of his successor will be an extremely important question. The college president in these days must be an administrator as well as a thinker, a man of force and practical sense as well as a scholar. The qualifications needed have changed entirely within the last generation. It is not easy to find such a man, and a mistake in selection is a serious matter. An impression prevails that a college is an easygoing machine, which moves about as well under one man as another, but cases are by no means rare in which the growth of an institution has been retarded for many years by the choice of an incompetent president.

Mr. Lowell told the Reform Club that the tariff reformers ought to be encouraged by the strength of their enemies. All the indications show that they are getting as much of that sort of encouragement as they want, if not more.

"The Presidential contest," so "The New-York World" remarks, " should turn on principles rather than upon persons, a contest of ideas rather than a scramble for spoils." Considering that the Democratic party is about out of principles and has a bottomless appetite for spoils, the Presidential campaign policy which " The World" outlines is well calculated to meet with the stern disapproval of its party associates.

Mr. Grace couldn't recognize the Greenpoint lumber-yard gang at the great reform demonstration. He was dazzled by the brilliancy of Mugwump intellect shining resplendent on the front seats of the platform.

Who knows what a "high muck-a-muck" Is the term one of eulogy or reproach? A distinguished Democratic lawyer in an argument before the General Term of the Supreme Court, a day or two ago, spoke of Governor Hill as a "high muck-a-muck," and met with a reproof from that august tribunal for so doing. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the judges in question are aware of the significance of high muck-amuck, and do not regard it as comporting with the dignity that should hedge a chief magistrate. The dictionary people are not so well informed. They give "muck," and "muckender" and "mucker" and "muckerer" and "muckfolk" and "muck heap," and several other compounds of "muck." But they do not give "muck-a-muck," to say nothing about high or low muck-a-muck. In view of the General Term's decision, the omission must be regarded as glaring. Mr. N. C. Monk, who bestowed the pet name upon the Governor, is known at the capital, not only as an accomplished lawyer, but as an ardent student of general literature. Perhaps at his leisure he will explain the precise significance of muck-a-muck. giving its derivation and stating whether " demagogue," "trickster," and "peanut-politician" are among its synonymes.

Mayor Chapin has appointed two prominent ministers to positions of importance and responsibility in the city government of Brooklyn. Now if he could prevail on, say, Drs. Talmage and Meredith to accept the office of Excise Commissioner, the question of the proper management of the saloon business would be in a fair way of solution.

The President is impartial in his distribution of judicial honors. The Southern Bourbons got the first vacancy on the Supreme bench and the Northern Copperheads the Chief-Justiceship. Priority of claim lay with the Bourbons, but the higher seat was accorded in due time to the Copperheads. A loyal Northern Democrat whose heart was with his country during the darkest hours of the War never receives recognition.

PERSONAL

C. C. Beaman, of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, will have the support of the New-York Harvard Club as a candidate for a place on the Board of Overseers of Harvard University at the June

M. Alexandre Dumas, the younger, was a most intimate friend of the late M. De Beaumont, the painter, and the latter once showed to him a few of his swords, of which he had a large and almost priceless collection, but which he never would show to any one save on this one occasion to M. Dumas. One sword, a small Court rapier of the time of Louis XV., so pleased the novelist that he went into cestasies of ad-miration over it, whereupon the painter took the miration over it, whereupon the painter took the weapon from him without a word, wrapped it up and put it with the others away in a locked cabinet. "He was so modest," says M. Dumas, "that he didn't want even his collections praised." But when M. De Beaumont died this item was found in his will: "I leave to my dear friend Alexandre Dumas that sword which he liked so much."

Miss Kate Field is lecturing in Southern California. The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has given a tree to be planted at the Maine State Fair grounds.

General Boulanger has chosen an emblematic ower, which he begs all his friends to wear. It is the clove pink. Certainly it has the merit of a more pungent odor than the Royal lilles or the Imperial violets, and it is perhaps as dignified a posy as Kaiser Wilhelm's cornflowers or the Austrian Kaiser's daisies. But punning critics say the cornflower would have been the most appropriate for Boulanger.

Mrs. Willard, mother of Miss Frances E. Willard, is regaining her health after narrowly escaping an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. James B. Jermain, of Albany, has given \$5,000 to start a fund for a building in that city for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The Hon. B. G. Northrup, of Connecticut, passed through this city yesterday on his return from Cal-ifornia, where he has been lecturing before various Village Improvement societies. Mr. Northrup de-clares that throughout Southern California there is more active interest in planting trees and illowers and in rural adornment generally than he has found in any other part of the Union.

Mr. Fuller, who has been nominated for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was once a Legislative reporter at the Maine Capital. On one occasion he made a wager that on the following day, in his report, he would put a Shakespearean phrase in the mouth he would put a Shakespearean phrase in the mouth of every member of the House who spoke. He did it, even to the member who made the motion to adjourn. On the day following the House was so pleased with the work of the young reporter that it grew magnanimous, and voted him an extra supply of pencils and rubbers. He was called out from als work, complimented, and called upon for a speech.

A charming little scene was, according to "The German Post," enacted the other day in front of the Imperial Palace at Charlottenburg. Early in the morning a little girl of about eight years, dressed in white, appeared in front of the palace, carrying a pretty basket filled with fresh and dewy violets. Somewhat shyly she went up to the guard at the gate, who looked down on the little creature in mute surprise, and said to him, " Please, Mr. Guard, I have been told to take these flowers to the Emperor." The soldier sent her to an official in the palace, and here again

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Union Signal," the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, says it is a curious fact that the liquor interest is watching the Methodist General Conference and hoping that it will rule the women Well, it is curious, if a fact. It would be in-

teresting to know how many liquor dealers, eved in New-York, know that the Conference is in session here. Dr. Barnard's resignation of his position as Wonders of Progress.—Returned Prodigal (in Vermont)—I used to live here, but everything is so changed I can't find my way. Can you direct me to Bulfirog Hollow, Mud Pond or Skecter Swamp? If I can get to any one of them I can strike the old road to the farm.

to the farm.

Native—It's a lucky thing you met me, fer hardly any one knows them places by the old names. You're Davidy Doedle's boy, ain't you!

"Yes."

"Yes."

"The old man'll be glad to see ye. He's sold most o' the farm to city folks and is livin' on his money, but he's in the old house yet. Just you follow this bridal path to Prospect Terrace, then go around Crystal Lake to the Garden of the Gods an' you'll strike the road leading past the Palisades Summer Hotel. Just throw a handkerchief over y'r face when ye enter the Garden of the Gods. That useter be Skeeter Swamp."—(Omaha World.

Omaha expects to get the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopai Church and the next Re-publican National Convention four years hence. But some of the citizens say that the city will have grown so big by that time that it will be indifferent to such things as conferences and conventions

> "NO GAME-RAIN." The day is cold, and dark, and dreary.—
> It rains, and the winds are never weary.
> The vine still elings to the mould'ring wall;
> Eint terday yer ain't goin't re see no ball
> For the day is dark and dreary.

My life is cold, and dark, and dreary.—
It rains, and the winds are never weary.
My thoughts still cling to the mould'ring past,
"But der ball park gate's locked tight an' fas',
For the day is dark and dreary.

Be still, sad heart, and cease repining;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining.
Thy fate is the common fate of all:— (ball.*
"Der's boun' ter be days when dey can't play
Some days must be dark and dreary.
—(Minneapolis Tribune.

Says a writer in "The St. Louis Globe Democrat": man who has a pond on his farm can try the experiment of raising his own frogs. First, let him buy, say, six pairs of fine New-Jersey breeders and dump them into the water. With these for a starter you may select a quantity of domestic bactracean, and then you will have the nucleus of a fortune. Don's interfere with your water investment for a year any more than to keep your growing stock well supplied with food. They require an abundance, but as they are not very dainty in their taste the expense account will be light. For a young farm two barrels a day of hotel table scraps will keep the frogs in splendid shape, so that at the end of twelve months you can begin marketing all you can fish out at the same price as spring chickens. Give me the time and facilities, and I will wager that at the end of two years I will be living on an income of \$5,000, and my frogs will pay all expenses."

frogs will pay all expenses."

Representatives Cummings and Cox, both of New-York, stood on the curbstone on Pennsylvania ave, the other morning and reviewed the parade of Barnum's show. As the cavaleade of Arabs came along the Congressman from the Orient exclaimed:

"Now, Aliah be praised, here are old friends."

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"Yes," said Mr. Cummings, "they are Georgetown darkies. I saw them fishing for yellow perch off Easby's wharf last Sunday."

"That's easily settled," replied Mr. Cox, and waving his hand gracefully by way of salute, he shouted to the dusky cavallers, "Salaam Aleikoum."

The sleepy Orientals straightened up with genuine surprise depicted on their dark faces, and then sens back the glad refrain, "Aleikoum Salaam."

"How's that for Georgetown?" said Mr. Cox.—(Chicago Herald.

Wisconsin doesn't appear to want an Arbor Day.

Wisconsin doesn't appear to want an Arbor Day. The people say they are too busy cutting trees to think of planting them.

THE TABLES TURNED. When the snow was falling
At a rate appalling,
And the drifts were piled in the rural lanes,
And the weather wizards
Predicted blizzards,
And travel was hindered on cars and trains

When bitter Boreas
Was wild, uproartous,
And fences shattered and orchards rent,
And men wore ear muffs,
And ladies dear muffs,
We guyed the suburban resident.

Now the brooks are singing.

And the violets springing.

And the lilaes scenting the rural lane.

The groves canorous

With the song birds' chorus,

And the lambkin skips on the greening plain. The landscapes gay are
And the flowers of May are
Adorning the gardens of country homes
All nature fair is
And pure the air is
Where the yearing calf through the me

And city dwellers In flats and cellars And high in populous tenements pent. 'Midst smells unpleasant,

No more at present
Will guy the suburban resident,
—(Boston Courier.

—(Boston Courier.

—(Boston Courier.

Lane" tells a story that comically illustrates the Hdropping habit that occasionally besets our English
cousins. It was in 1831, under Elliston's management, that "Woodman's Hut" was produced. It was
crammed full of sensation, prominently a barning forest. A new actor was cast as one of the three robbers,
Wallack and J. Smith being his fellow-scamps. The
scene was a forest—the woodman's hut; time, night,
Enter the three thieves to extremely cautious musican indispensable condition, by the way, of doing
wicked things on the stage.

First robber (the new actor)—"Ush! I see a
nouse." (pointing to the hut).

Second robber (enjoying the joke)—"No, Blunderby,
it's a nut."

Third robber (Wallack)—"No, fool, it's a nabitation."

it's a nut."

Third robber (Wallack)—" No, fool, it's a nabitation."

—(Detroit Free Press.

POLITICAL NOTES.

No stronger appeal to Southern pride, and hence no hetter movemet for breaking up the Solid South, could be made at Chicago, "The Huntington (Tenn.) Republican" thinks, than to name for Vice-President a man living in Dixie. If, for instance, that honor were conferred upon William R. Moore, of Memphis, The Republican" declares, Tennessee would give the ticket twenty thousand majority.

That New-York has given Republican and Democratic pluralities alternately in Presidential contests since Lincoln's re-election is a curious fact noticed by The Philadelphia Times." It is unnecessary to say that the oscillation, this year, is to the Lepublican side. William H. Barnum's refusal to serve again a

Chairman of the Democratic National Committee is not construed as indicating that he will work any harder to carry Connecticut for Cleveland this year than he did in 1884.

The leading Democratic paper of Tennessee, "The Nashville American," makes Cleveland's election this year depend upon a tariff platform acceptable to New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Virginia and Indiana.

Then good-bye, Grover.' There is talk of an independent, high tariff Demo pratic nomination for Congressman, in the Xth Texas District this year, owing to dissatisfaction with Sayers's subserviency to Mills.

W. D. Hoard, who did much to build up the dairy interest of Wisconsin, and who is being talked of for the Governorship this year, insists that the farmers need protection in order to prosper.

The Republicans of Mount Vernon, at a local con vention on Wednesday, nominated Captain John F. Luther, a manufacturing jeweller of this city, as Presi-

dent of the village. Captain Luther is a veteran the Civil War with an excellent record, and is popular among his business and political associatts. He is a man of conscientious and positive character with the force and energy required in an executive officer, and he will no doubt be elected. The rest of the Republican ticket is made of that character which will command the support of the citizens.

THE TRIBUNE INDEX "INVALUABLE."

From The Evening Wisconsin.

The New-York Tribune has compiled an index of its daily file for 1887, and has printed it with a prefact giving a political review of the year. This index is alphabetically and topically arranged, and is something invaluable to journalists and public men when thing invaluable to journalists and public men when preserve The Tribune. No other journal in the United States has ever thus made its files a work of ready reference, but the idea is not new. If all the newypaper men in the country who gave at any time earnestly wished that the files of their own papers were innestly wished that the files of their own papers were innestly wished that the files of their own papers were innestly wished that the files of their own papers were innestly wished that the files of their own papers were innestly wished that the files of their own papers were innestly wished that the files of their own papers were innestly wished that the files of their own papers were innestly with the country who gave at any time earnest over drown the Voorheese anti-lingalis thander.

The newspaper as it is now conducted is a most thorough history of its times; Lathing escapes the Argus-eyes of its reporters, and its columns record, product, and record verification of prediction. The index diet, and record verification of prediction. The index diet, and record verification of prediction. The index hereulean task, and besides it is a matter of great cost, hereulean task, and besides it is a matter of great cost, but the day is probably not far distant when every but the day is probably not far distant when every but the day is probably not far distant when every but the day is probably not far distant when every but the day is probably not far distant when every but the day is probably not far distant when every how papers of any pretensions will have on its force.

NEBULOUS TAIL TO THE CLEVELAND COMET.